Bovine tuberculosis has been eradicated in Germany during the 50s and 60s. Since 1997 Germany is recognized as free of bovine tuberculosis. However, from 2000 onwards increasing numbers of animals were found to be infected with tuberculosis during routine slaughter examinations (up to 12 cases in 2007). Therefore, a project was started to test all adult cattle in one part of South Germany between 2007 and 2010, using the intradermal tuberculin skin test. The results of these tests have been collected and stored in a central database. Analysis of the results revealed that nearly 200,000 animals were tested, of which 160 reacted positive in the first skin test. Of these 92 tested negative in the comparative tuberculin test. In total 960 animals tested doubtful in the skin test and were tested again with the comparative test. Of these 16 were positive in the comparative test and 56 also doubtful in the comparative test. Most animals were between four and six years of age. The study also tried to identify summer pasture locations where several cattle were grazed together by looking at the lifetime history of each positive animal, which is stored in the national cattle database (HI-Tier).